laid in masses in the ground; the newly-hatched larvæ in both are structurally identical with the parent; and the female larva goes through a pseudo-pupal state prior to the final moult.

Nothing is yet known of the male larva and pupa, and the author only conjectures that certain darker, more slender larvæ structurally identical, belong to this sex.

We have many forms of degradational females in *Hexapoda*, and we have true larval reproduction; but I consider that the females of the *Phengodini* offer the most remarkable instances of imaginal or adult characteristics associated with such truly larval characters. In this larviform female of these *Phengodini* we get a glimpse, so to speak, into the remote past, and from which has been handed down to us, with but little alteration, an archetypal *Hexapod* form, which prevailed before complete metamorphosis had originated; while, on the other hand, her male companion, during the same period, has developed wing-power, and the most elaborate and complex sensorial organs—the eyes and antennæ in these beetles being among the most complex of their Order.

Whether we believe the female *Phengodes* has never reached beyond her present form, *i. e.*, represents a case of arrested development, or that she has retrogressed from a higher type, where the sexes were more nearly alike, one thing is, I think, self-evident, viz., that there is direct relation between the phosphorescence and the remarkable differentiation of the sexes; and, further, that such relationship is explicable and full of meaning on evolutionary ground.

CONCERNING *ANOMALON TENUICORNE*, GR., &c.

BY JOHN B. BRIDGMAN, F.L.S.

On looking over my materials of what I considered this species, I have come to the conclusion either that *tenuicorne* is a very variable insect, or that there are several species mixed up under that name; this and *A. debile* are the only species of this group that I know of which have the transverse anal nervure divided; *debile*, Wesmael says, differs from *tenuicorne* in having the scape of antennæ fulvous, and the temples black, whilst *tenuicorne* has the scape black above, and the temples reddish; I found three varieties or species among my *tenuicorne*.

1. Two males and a female given to me some years ago by Mr. Bignell: they were bred from *Thais Polyxena*, brought, I think, by Mr. Mathew from Greece. These are larger than any British specimens I have; two are 18 mm., and the other

much smaller, is only 12 mm.; the males have the head much swollen behind the eyes, it is less so in the female; the transverse anal nervure is divided only just below the middle, and all the coxæ are black.

2. I have only one male of this form, which I believe is the true *tenuicorne*, The head is slightly swollen behind the eyes, and the transverse anal nervure is divided well below the middle, as figured by Wesmael (Revue des Anom. de Belgique).

3. This appears to be the commoner form in Britain. The head is decidedly narrower at the neck than against the eyes; the transverse anal nervure is divided below the middle, lower down than No. 1, and higher up than No. 2.

I can see no difference in the sculpture, it is possible that all are only varieties of one species; Holmgren says, "pleuris medio nitidis." I find the mesopleura is shining, punctate, with longitudinal rugæ above.

Mr. W. H. B. Fletcher has bred two males of this same group (having the antennæ as long as or longer than the body) from mixed larvæ from sloe, taken in Abbotswood, Sussex, which differ from the three species described, having the transverse anal nervure of the hind-wing not divided; from *brevicolle* they differ in not having the hind tarsi distinctly incrassated; the flagellum is entirely dark; and the hind-legs are dark brown, with tarsi partly pale. From *varitarsum* they differ in having the 1st joint of flagellum not more than one-fourth longer than the 2nd, in *varitarsum* it is about twice as long; the sculpture of the mesonotum is much finer, and it is much more distinctly trilobed; they differ from *flavitarsum*, Brischke, in the colour of the legs and antennæ, and in the sculpture of the thorax, which Brischke says is coarsely and densely punctured; below I give a description:—

ANOMALON NIGRIPES, *n. sp.*

Antennæ corporis longitudine, alæ nervo transverso anali non fracto pedibus posticis maxima exparte nigro-fuscis.

Head not narrow behind the eyes; antennæ as long as the body, first joint of flagellum not more than one-fourth longer than the second; head with very fine scattered punctures, finely rugose above the antennæ, and in the neighbourhood of the ocelli. Thorax somewhat shining, finely punctate, distinctly trilobed; scutellum somewhat depressed; metathorax rather finely reticulate; abdomen and legs slender, hind tarsi slightly thickened.

Black; face, mandibles, cheeks, a spot on vertical orbits, and scape beneath, yellow; antennæ black. Abdomen red, the back of all the segments black, the seventh entirely so. Front and middle legs yellowish-red, coxæ and trochanters yellow; hind-legs nigro-fuscous, apex of coxæ reddish, extreme base of femora reddish, middle of tibiæ rufo-fuscous, apex of first tarsal joint and remaining joints reddish.

Male. Length, 10—11 mm.

Norwich: *October* 31*st*, 1887.